

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIXED,—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, NOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

VOL. XII 12

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

[From the Christian Messenger.]

SCRIPTURE EXPLANATION.

"And, behold, a certain leper came and worshipped him, saying, If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.—Matt. viii. 2.

That Jesus Christ was worshipped while on earth, is notorious to every reader of the Evangelists. This circumstance has been regarded by the ignorant and misguided, as furnishing very intelligible proof of the doctrine of the Trinity. It has also sometimes been insisted upon with singular emphasis even by respectable clergymen. To show the nature and extent of this pretended argument, we will quote a paragraph from a volume entitled *The Christian's Instructor*, written by the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, A. M. now pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Auburn, N. Y. In a chapter devoted to proofs of the "Divinity of Christ," he says,

"Our Saviour was, while on earth, and ever will remain, the object of divine worship. The Saviour himself taught, as we have just seen, that 'all men ought to honor him even as they honor the Father.' When he appeared to his disciples after his resurrection, they worshipped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy. The passages which assure us that divine worship was paid to the Redeemer, without exciting on his part a single objection, are too numerous to be repeated. That to render homage and worship to the Lord Jesus Christ, was not a mistake into which men were led by ignorance, we have certainly very high authority. 'When he bringeth the first begotten into the world he saith, let all the angels of God worship him.' Here is an explicit command from the Father, that angels shall unite in the worship of the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ."

From Mr. Hopkins's apparent candor, we cannot but suspect, that while he was misleading his readers, he was effectually misled himself. There is enough, however, in his simple declarations to startle any man of ordinary discernment, whose mental vision has not been weakened by prejudice. Are we indeed to believe that Jesus Christ "was, while on earth, the object of divine worship," and that too, in Judea, by Jews, among whom idolatry was death! No opinion on earth could be more absurd. Reflect a moment on the Jewish religion. But one man of all the nation, the High Priest, and he only once a year, and then not without the most solemn ceremonies and the deepest reverence and awe, was permitted to enter the Holy of Holies in the temple of Jehovah. And yet it is pretended that Jesus Christ, to all human observation a man, was worshipped by multitudes as the invisible, immortal, and almighty Being, who inhabiteth eternity! And all this for months and years, in every part of Judea, without exciting a single remark on the surpassing strangeness of the event! The historians, too, pass by so astonishing, so unheard of, so incredible an occurrence, without one solitary word of explanation. They simply say that this or that individual, on a certain occasion, came and worshipped Jesus, soliciting some favor at his hands. They betrayed no surprise, and from the incidental manner in which the fact is recorded, we could hardly believe it possessed of uncommon and overwhelming interest.

There is another circumstance which should not be forgotten. Although others worshipped Jesus Christ, we recollect but one single instance of the apostles worshipping him, and that was subsequent to his resurrection. If he was really the great Jehovah, how shall we account for this marked disrespect on the part of his disciples? Ought they not to have fallen down, morning, noon and night, and worshipped him as their God? Add to this, that he himself taught them to pray to another Being, their common Father and God, saying, "Our Father, who art in heaven;" and our astonishment is complete, if still Jesus Christ was the true object of divine worship.

Another circumstance calculated to beget the suspicion that the worship paid to Jesus Christ was not divine, is the character of his worshippers. He was worshipped by the Magi from the east—by the leper—by the woman of Canaan—by the mother of Zebedee's children—by those possessed of devils or demons, as well as by the apostles. Did all these regard him as the great and eternal God? The farthest from it possible. The Magi came inquiring, "where is he that is born king of the Jews?" for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him." Observe here, it was not God whom the Magi came to worship, but the king of the Jews. The same remark may extend to every instance of worship paid to Jesus

Christ. By some he was regarded as a temporal prince, as the Jews expected their Messiah to be; by others, as a prophet, but never as a God. When the leper, mentioned in the passage at the head of this article, worshipped Jesus, it is not certain what character he ascribed to him, but most probably it was that of a prophet, who was able to cure the leprosy. The mother of Zebedee's children clearly enough discovers her opinion of his character by the petition she preferred.—It was that her two sons might sit, the one on his right hand and the other on his left, in his kingdom. She looked upon Jesus as the Messiah, whom the Jews expected to be a temporal prince, who should elevate their nation to a higher rank and throw around it a greater glory than it possessed in the reign of their most successful monarchs. In this kingdom of greatness and splendor, the fond but mistaken mother wished her sons to be the first in dignity and honor after royalty itself. She did not worship Jesus as God, but one who was about to be proclaimed king of the Jews. After our Saviour's resurrection, the apostles worshipped him; and upon this Dr. Clarke pretends to rely as proof of his divinity. "They adored him as their God," says he, "and were certainly too much enlightened to be capable of any species of idolatry." If Dr. Clarke would have troubled himself to read Acts i, 6, 7, 8, he would have seen how groundless was his assumption.—Even at the time of our Saviour's ascension, the apostles regarded him as a temporal prince, and asked him if he was then about to restore the kingdom to Israel.

A few additional observations will be sufficient to put the subject in its true light. The word to worship (Greek *proskuneo*) is found about sixty times in the New Testament, equally applied to homage paid to God and to man.

"The word *proskuneo*," says Dr. Clarke, "which is compounded of *pros*, to, and *kuno*, a dog, signifies to crouch and fawn like a dog at his master's feet. It means to prostrate one's self to another, according to the eastern custom, which is still in use. In this act, the person kneels, and puts his head between his knees, his forehead at the same time touching the ground."—It was used to express both civil and religious reverence. In Hindostan, religious homage is paid by prostrating the body at full length so that the two knees, the two hands, forehead, nose, and cheeks, all touch the earth at the same time. This kind of homage is paid also to great men. AYEN KERRY, Vol. iii. p. 227."

An instance of this oriental custom is found in Cornelius Nepos, (Conon § 3,) where it is related, that on the defection of Tissaphernes from the Persian king Artaxerxes, Conon was sent by Pharnabazus, satrap of Ionia and Lydia, to accuse him before his Lord. On arriving at the Persian Court and gaining introduction to Tithraustes, he begged an audience with the King. Tithraustes replied, "There shall be no delay; but you will deliberate whether you had rather speak with him in person, or communicate your business by letter. For it is necessary, if you come into his presence, to worship the king," (which, says Cornelius Nepos, they call *proskunein*.) the identical word used in the New Testament. Another instance is found in the xviii chapter of Matt. 26th verse, where a servant is represented as falling down and worshipping his king.

With these instances before us, we cannot doubt of the character of the worship paid to our Lord. He was not worshipped as God, but as a great man, a prophet, or king. The observations from Dr. Clarke likewise fully explain the circumstances connected with this worship of falling down, of holding the feet of the person worshipped, &c. Had the word been translated to do homage instead of worship whenever used in reference to any other being than God, we should have avoided some little confusion and considerable error. The passage under consideration would then have read, "And, behold, a certain leper came and did him homage, saying," &c. which neither clergyman nor layman could have misunderstood for "divine worship."

EXPLANATION.

We comply with the request of our correspondent, to which allusion was made in our last number, in offering some remarks on Luke xx. 34, 35. "And Jesus answering said unto them, the children of this world marry and are given in marriage; but they which shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage."

The great truth which our Saviour appeared desirous of inculcating, was the glory of the resurrection state. The Sadducees, reasoning from analogy, supposed Christ to teach that men hereafter would partake of those feelings and sentiments which characterized them here. On these false premises, they presented our Saviour with a case which they thought would involve him in difficulty in supporting the doctrine of the resurrection. They supposed the case of a woman, who had been married to seven husbands, and the question to be decided was, in the resurrection,

whose wife should she be, for the seven had her to wife.

Our Saviour proceeds to show them that the supposed difficulty arose entirely from their considering the future mode of existence analogous with the present. He informs them that those relative ties of man and wife, will not exist in the eternal state, but that it was one of angelic character, in which man became equal to the angels. Here men were subject to misery, sickness, sin and death; there they would die no more, but were children of God, being children of the resurrection.

The only difficulty which the passage involves, is the expression of the word worthy—"they that shall be accounted worthy," &c. It has been thought from this, that some would not be found worthy, and consequently would not be raised.—But we object to this interpretation of the passage, from the following considerations.

First, the Evangelist, Mark, in recording the very same conversation, gives no intimation that this expression of our Saviour had a partial application. He speaks of the resurrection in general terms.—His language is: Mark xii. 25—"For when they shall rise from the dead, they neither marry nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in heaven."

Secondly, wherever the literal resurrection is spoken of, the terms used are universal in their application. We know of no portion of the scriptures which teaches the doctrine of annihilation to any part of the human family. St. Paul, in that most luminous description of the resurrection of man to glory and immortality, contained in 1 Cor. 15th chapter, recognizes no such views, but expressly declares that "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." What the character and nature of that resurrection is, appears equally plain from the expression—"And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Who die in Adam? Ans. All mankind; then all mankind shall be made alive in Christ. Who has borne the image of the earthy? Ans. All mankind; then all mankind shall bear the image of the heavenly.

Thirdly, we observe that the translation is not literal. The translators, in supplying the relative pronoun which, have materially altered the sense of the passage to common readers. The rendering of the verse verbatim, would read thus—"But they, being found worthy to attain to this world and to the resurrection of the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage." We do not wish to say that the error is so much in the translation as it is in the wrong construction which we put upon it. Perhaps we may make ourselves understood by showing the error into which general readers run. They suppose they to signify a certain class of men, and read the passage as if it conveyed the following sentiment—"But they, or those, or that class of people, who shall be accounted worthy of that world and of the resurrection from the dead," &c. This is certainly entirely contrary to the true import of the text, even as it stands. The text explicitly states that they shall be found worthy; and when read in strict accordance with the preceding verse, conveys that sentiment. "For they," that is, the children of this world, "which shall be accounted worthy," or being accounted worthy, in the original, or otherwise, inasmuch as they are worthy to obtain that world and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry, nor are given in marriage.

The whole difficulty lies between the translators, in having supplied the relative which, and having converted the participle into a verb; and the reader in supposing which to refer to a certain worthy class, whereas it refers to the children of this world, namely, the whole human family.

Fourthly, we subjoin the opinion of a respectable writer on this subject.

"The word worthy, here relates not to moral desert, for if Christ had taught that the resurrection of the dead was to be purchased by moral desert, it would have formed such a prominent feature in the doctrine of the resurrection that it would have been conspicuous in the scripture teachings on the subject. But the scriptures teach the resurrection of all men, not according to their deserts, but according to God's purpose. Therefore the word worthy relates to the value which God sets on his creatures, according to the scale of being in which he has placed them. The worthiness expressed by it is like the value mentioned by Christ in saying, 'ye are of more value than many sparrows.' There was no comparison between them and the sparrows in respect to moral desert, but God had placed them in a higher scale of being."

Gospel Anchor.

PETTY SUPERSTITIONS.

The guardians of youth have often been told that they cannot be too careful to exclude from their imaginations those marks of ignorance, which render them ridiculous as well as unhappy. But all rules have exceptions. During my early childhood I was sent to reside for several years in a distant country place, nearly as remote from city scenes and associations as the island of Robinson Crusoe. In this hum-

ble abode my infant mind soon yielded to the simple fancies of those around, and I learned to regard numerous ordinary occurrences as fraught with a mysterious meaning. Some of these, I confess, were dark and withering. A winding-sheet in the candle—a death-tick in the ear—the howling of a dog at night—I acknowledge my soul has shrunk from these dreadful omens, but then, what exquisite pleasure I have derived from others of a contrary description! How my heart has brightened up on finding a horse-shoe, for that was always a sign of "good-luck;" and many a time when my eyes caught the clear moon half buried in the road, I have seized it with almost a religious veneration, and placed it on the old rail fence, where the poor laborer, on his return, might see it. Then the shooting stars!—when they flashed their fiery trains across the sky, it was our belief that he who during their progress could express his wish three times, would certainly have that wish gratified.

There is a small and beautiful winged insect, shaped in the back like a tortoise, of a golden color, spotted with black.—With what gravity, when one of these gorgeous little creatures encountered me in my walks through the cornfields, I have caught it and repeated the old traditional lines:

"Lady-lug, lady-lug, fly away home,

Your house is on fire, your children will burn," &c. I realized a joy in the vague idea, that by means of this warning, I had saved it from some impending evil, and enlisted in my favor the good graces of superior beings. Crickets, too, were considered as a kind of charm. I remember having once fought a severe battle with a young urchin, just from the city, who wished to crush one on the grass. I thought him rash as Belshazzar, when he stole those golden vessels richly carved, for his fatal feast. That simple superstition cannot be totally destitute of beauty, which could so soothe me by the low chirp of this insect, hidden in the kitchen hearth, and now that these errors have passed away, I am almost fain to regret them. They are connected with a world of peaceful and pleasant images, with that ancient low house, and its moss-covered roof; with the tall, straight locusts by the door, and their silky leaves; with the green lane, and well-remembered orchard, where we used to feast on the early apples; and with so many friends now scattered and dead, and so many delights which I can never know again, that I yet pause at the voice of a cricket, and smile when I find a horse-shoe; and when, in a midnight perambulation, the "fallen star" streams across the still bright heavens, I am scarcely recovered from the impulse to wish many and many a vain dream, to which even the spell of the flashing meteor cannot now lend the ting of reality.—N. Y. Mirror.

REASON.

It is hardly necessary to state the fact, that nothing has operated more powerfully and effectually against the advancement of light, of knowledge and truth, in times past, than the lamentable circumstance, that reason has been proscribed, the use of it prohibited, in relation to the meaning of the scriptures. It has been long and zealously urged, that it is a dangerous principle, and only serves to lead the mind into inexplicable difficulties, and far from every appearance of genuine religion.—Now we are free to admit, that reason is a dangerous principle; but it is dangerous only to those, who have made "a refuge of lies" their retreat, and who cannot stand against "the overflowing scourge." If their system of faith were founded upon eternal and immutable principles of divine truth, the more it were examined, the more its parts were compared, the closer it were scrutinized the more its strength would be discovered, its beauty and harmony become apparent, its intrinsic worth discover and bring to light its latent beauties, and develop all its delightful and peace-giving principles. But if on the other hand, it has for its foundation, "hay, wood, stubble,"—if it be a system of complicated errors, inconsistent, fraught with contradictions and palpable absurdities;—to such a system, we are free to confess reason is dangerous. It will surely detect its incongruities, and expose its sophisms.—And thus it should be. Guided, therefore, by reason in our interpretations of the scriptures, we have no evil consequences to dread; nothing to fear. So far from it, we have in fact, everything to hope for and expect.

It is not by any means, an opinion of ours, that God has revealed in the scriptures such doctrines as are, in themselves unreasonable and inconsistent; or that he has given an absurdity the strong sanction, "Thus saith the Lord." We do not believe that he has made us rational and intelligent beings, and endowed us with the power of reasoning and comparing, and judging, and, at the same time, made it an unpardonable crime to exercise that power. Such, we say, is not our opinion of the character and conduct of God. It may indeed, resemble the character and conduct of a man, who is, as some would have us all to be, in religious matters at least, entirely destitute of reason; but not the character and conduct of a reasonable

man, not the character and conduct of God. If he has enjoined upon us the performance of certain duties, and given us power to perform them, it was unquestionably, that we might not fail in our purpose in doing them. And if he has given us a revelation of his will, and endowed us with the principles of reason, it was that we might understand the former, by the constant exercises of the latter. We dare not accuse God of acting inconsistently; of creating us reasonable beings, and, at the same time, of making the use of the reason he has given us the means of endangering our eternal welfare. We had rather, by far, attribute all such inconsistencies to the frail and erring creatures of our race; with whom have originated all those strange and incomprehensible doctrines, which have prevailed in the world, and which the most discerning and sagacious minds have been hardly able to understand. But we may hope that the time is not far distant, when the mighty fabric of error, the work of ages, shall be demolished; and when the Temple of Truth shall be reared, in its beautiful proportions, resting on the imperishable foundation of Reason and Revelation. c. G.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation and the insufficiency of the light of nature.—Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on this subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power; whether Hume was convinced by his reasoning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate, he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door; "Oh, Sir," said he to Robertson, "I find the light of nature always sufficient," and continued, "pray, don't trouble yourself, Sir, and so he bowed on. The street door was opened, and presently as he bowed along in the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down the stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a light; and as he held it over him, whispered softly and very cunningly, "You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume." And raising him up, he bid him good night, and returned to his friends.

A FABLE.—A certain crab, cast upon the shore by the tide, and eager to regain its native element, was walking, as was his custom, sideways to the waters edge. By the way he met with an eel in the same predicament; but he, like most other people, travelled with his head foremost.—"I do not see sir," said the eel, "why you should refuse to conform to the customs of the world and the habits of society, therefore I will thank you to turn about and walk like other people." The crab maintained his right to walk as he pleased, more especially as it was the only way he could walk. The eel persisted. A quarrel ensued; meantime the tide went out, and neither barty backward or forward, being able to reach the water, they were left by their folly to die of thirst upon the sand.

Mortal! hast thou adopted the language of the fool, and said in thy heart, "There is no God?" Pause, I beseech thee, and reflect. Wilt thou account to thyself, in a way that shall satisfy thine own mind, for the existence of those powers which enable thee to deny his existence? How came it to pass that the race of beings to which thou belongest, are distinguished by a peculiar and wonderful conformation—by peculiar powers—by peculiar capabilities—by peculiar desires and hopes? Look at thyself. Become acquainted with that wonderful creature who finds himself capable of denying the existence of God.—You will find that he carries in and about him, the indubitable evidence of the folly of thine own declarations.

"And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll." In prophetic language the heavens, and the things therein signify thrones and dignities, and those who enjoy them. The figure of the scroll refers to the ancient books, which were of two sorts, some like ours with leaves, and others rolls of parchment, written generally on one side and from being several feet in length, rolled up into a very small compass.—Sir Isaac Newton.

The Norfolk Herald states that the great mortality by cholera among the blacks in that city, arises from their wonted neglect of the premonitory symptoms. Some of the physicians observe that parts of the city which heretofore suffered most by the yellow fever, are most exempt from the cholera.

The U. S. Branch Bank in N. York has given \$500 for the relief of the poor in that city, and \$200 in addition was subscribed by its officers.

We have, once before, taken occasion to notice the Letters now in course of publication in

We are sorry to see in the *Trumpet* an article from a Baptist paper, ridiculing in general terms, on the authority of a single case—exaggerated as *that* evidently is—the practice of preaching by note. We do not say this because we believe note preaching is generally preferable to extemporaneous preaching; but because we believe the taunts and jeers which abound in that article are unjust and undeserved, and are calculated to injure the feelings of some of our ablest and most successful preachers. True, we have heard written sermons badly delivered; so too we have heard extemporaneous ones as miserably delivered, and much worse arranged and put together. No doubt there are defects in both usages; but we doubt the fairness of selecting one of the worst cases of defect on either side, and representing it as a fair sample of the general custom. The Baptists, it is true, are mostly opposed to note preaching. And why? Is it because experience has

[I] had a knowledge of Deity, heaven, satan and hell--and knew that my black heart was the cause of my trouble, and found that needed a white heart. My mind was con-

There is no doubt of it, Br. Moore. It will work together for good. The time has arrived when a black coat will not shield a slanderer from merited rebuke. The people—excepting those who are the satellites of corrupt priesthood—will indignantly frown on every attempt to destroy the reputation of an honest man. What if Br. B. has rejected the heresy of endless damnation—must

As the eye of the reader runs over the subsequent extracts, we would not have him forget that the same course and practices which Mr. Harris censures in Methodists at Alma, his own sect adopt just as much in other places. Do not the orthodox send their missionaries into every town in the State, regardless of fact that those places are already supplied with faithful preaching by Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians,

If they succeed in attracting to their assembly a considerable number of people, who, for the gratification of mere curiosity, are thus led, for the time being, to sacrifice their principles, and pervert their example, they will improve the opportunity to make appointments for various other meetings during the ensuing week, as an evidence of their zeal and in aid of the cause of religion in the place, and of their desires for christian union.—Should the society against which they are aiming their efforts, be favored at the time, with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, or an unusual attention to religion under the teaching of their Pastor; these devoted friends, will consider this, not only as demanding increased effort on their part, in pursuing their designs, but also as promising them a greater prospect of success, while

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1832.

THE ELECTION.—The election of State and county officers which took place on Monday, was probably one of the most strongly contested ever known in this State. The annexed returns are all we can find room for this week.

A. S. Chadwick, Esq. was chosen representative for this town.

Votes for Governor.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

	1831.	1832.
South.		
Gardiner	121	223
Hallowell	132	445
Augusta	371	218
Pittston	47	111
Readfield	59	185
Winslow	65	78
Winthrop	74	236
Fayette	19	148
Greene	120	89
Mt. Vernon	34	185
Vienna	12	70
Monmouth	183	129
Vassalboro'	76	248
Belgrade	96	119
China	176	129
Sidney	58	183
Wayne	52	86
Allison	73	61
Chester	45	80
Clinton	133	95
Dearborn	80	9
Farlington	193	149
Leeds	89	136
New Sharon	125	138
Rome	11	56
Waterville	156	181
Winslow	45	91

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor	339	358
Dixmont	107	53
Hampden	134	89
Newburg	61	21

OXFORD COUNTY.

Canton	91	18
Livermore	115	203
Buckfield	188	40
Disfield	74	41
Hardford	104	41
Hebron	40	116
Hiram	96	56
Jay	79	25
Mexico	22	15
Paris	223	87
Peru	75	7
Roxford	96	45
Sumner	57	31
Turner	190	23
No 8 1st Range	9	16

WALDO COUNTY.

Bromham	71	46
Troy	68	19
Unity	98	19
Bellevue	265	121
Belmont	93	18
Canada	194	103
Frankfort	201	44
Hope	127	79
Jelesborough	10	9
Linsville	125	25
Montville	149	43
Northport	82	19
Prospect	206	20
Seamont	122	26
Waldo Plant.	55	15

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alba	19	67
Bath	115	212
Bowdoin	61	114
Bowdoinham	99	147
Dresden	64	77
Lisbon	101	182
Litchfield	51	131
Topsham	39	169
Wales	50	30
Woolwich	15	80
Edgcomb	80	66
Waldoboro'	122	228
Westport	54	20
Wiscasset	76	153
Whitefield	102	86
Richmond	38	56
Bowdoin	125	112

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brunswick	125	236
Cape Elizabeth	132	36
Durham	102	52
Falmouth	145	121
Freeport	133	122
Harpwell	55	71
North Yarmouth	122	189
Westbrook	342	107

The steamer Chancellor Livingston now runs between Portland and Boston twice a week.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold is expected in town on Saturday of the present week. He will administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday afternoon, and he will institute the Rev. JOEL CLAP as Rector of Christ's Church on Monday afternoon. Service will commence on Sunday at the usual hour, at half past two, and on Monday at 3 P. M.

Fifth case of Cholera. On Thursday evening about eleven o'clock, the watchman found a woman in a state of intoxication in the street, and conveyed her to the watch house at the south part of the city, where she passed the night. Yesterday morning she was found to be affected with decided Cholera, of which she died at half past ten, at the hospital in Royal-street. She said her name was Elizabeth Hunt. In her pocket were found a bottle of rum, half spent, a pack of cards, and a phial of medicine, probably a cholera specific.—*Boston Adv. Sept. 8.*

INGENUITY. The Salem Gazette contains the following paragraph, which we copy with pleasure. The invention does great credit to Mr. Hill, and may prove of great advantage to many unfortunate.

A pair of artificial hands have been finished by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Increase Hill, which, in their admirable adaptation to the multifarious uses of those important members, are said to surpass any thing of the kind ever before seen in this quarter. The unfortunate young man to whose necessities they are designed to minister, came from the country, and has already tested their efficiency in various ordinary manipulations, such as writing, cutting wood, &c. and finds them nearly as serviceable as the natural limbs.

Near Springfield Clark county, Ohio, a bold attempt, by six men, to rob a United States Mail Coach, was baffled by the courage and readiness of the driver. Two of the assailants seized the leaders by their heads, while their comrades threatened the driver. He whipped up, and his horses galloped on and shook off the robbers.

Death of Young Napoleon. The Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon Buonaparte, died at Vienna, on the 22d of July.

Foreign.

From the London Sun of July 30.

Our Paris intelligence which appeared on Saturday anticipated the news which was brought round to the evening papers respecting the entrance of Don Pedro into Coimbra. There is no later intelligence on that point, but an express this morning from Falmouth states that Miguel's army, having been reinforced so as to increase it to 13,000 men, had had an engagement with Don Pedro's on the 13th, which left the victory to the latter.—Official accounts have arrived in town of the first landing and proceedings of the liberating troops, published by Don Pedro himself in a newspaper which he has set up, under the title of the 'Constitutional Chronicle of Oporto.'

The letters and papers to the 29th ult. received yesterday from Holland contain little news. It is mentioned that the answer of the King of Holland to the last propositions of the Conference of London was despatched by a courier to London on Tuesday, but no account is given of its contents further than it is supposed to exhibit the usual unconciliating disposition on the part of his Dutch Majesty, and restate his determination not to recognize the sovereignty of Belgium unless the points on which he insists are previously conceded, and stipulated in a treaty with the five powers. The Dutch journals have copied from those of Brussels the 6th protocol, without any observation on it, except some of them have remarked that they do not warrant its correctness in all particulars.

If we might judge from the details of military manoeuvres given in the Dutch papers, we should conclude that the army of the King of Holland is kept in a high state of discipline and activity. Every paper contains accounts of reviews, inspections and changes of cantonments. There are two great camps, that of Royen, commanded by the Prince of Orange, and that of Endhoven, by the Duke of Saxe Weimar. A third camp, it is said, is about to be established at the Vughterbeide. Much praise is bestowed on the choice of the positions, and it is asserted that in consequence of the state of the communications and the skillful arrangements which have been made, the whole army can within a few hours be concentrated in one point.

Duchess de Berri.—We are enabled to state positively that the Duchess de Berri was in London (*incognito*, of course) during two whole days of last week, namely Tuesday and Wednesday, and that her Royal Highness left London for Holyrood House on Thursday. She was constantly accompanied by a female attendant who so exactly resembles her in face and figure that persons not well acquainted with both would scarcely distinguish them when apart. It may be worth while to mention, in proof of the priority of our information on matters of this nature, that we were in possession of the above facts in time for notice in our publication of last week, but they were omitted by an accident at the printing office.—*Court Journal.*

The Quorra and Elburka steamers, built expressly for the purpose, and possessing all the qualities necessary for performing the voyage up the river Niger and its various branches, arrived at Milford from Liverpool on Saturday; accompanied by the Columbo, coal brig, of 170 tons, where they are to remain a week or ten days to obtain a clean bill of health, and to wait the arrival of Mr. Lander, who is to accompany the expedition in the capacity of superintendent and general director. The steamers are secured against the attack of the savages on the coast by bulwark fortifications.—*Davenport Tel.*

Cholera. At Brooklyn, N. Y. for the week ending the 1st inst. there were 26 deaths. At Patterson, N. Y. for the week ending on the 4th, there were 20 cases and 8 deaths.

We are happy to learn that Philadelphia is almost clear of cholera. But 12 cases and 1 death are stated to have taken place on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, but 6 cases occurred. The number of cases of Asiatic Cholera which have occurred in this city since the 27th July, the time when the disease first made its appearance, up to September 1, is 2240—deaths 750.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday, there were 15 deaths. The report of the Board of Health exhibits a list of 254 deaths during the week ending on Monday morning; of which 170 were of cholera, 17 of cholera infantum, and 11 infantile unknown. Of the deaths, 104 were colored persons; 96 free, and 8 slaves.

At Washington, on Tuesday, there were 42 cases and 16 deaths reported; but more are supposed to have taken place, as the disease appears to have visited the capital with great severity.

On Wednesday last, there were 21 deaths in Washington city.

In several parts of Virginia the disease has broken out at Harper's Ferry, on the 1st, there were 7 deaths.

Two cases of Cholera occurred at Providence on Saturday, and two more on Sunday last—all of which terminated fatally.—Three new cases were reported on Thursday. In five days ten cases have been reported there.

At Quebec, for three days ending on the 30th ult. there were 6 cases and 4 deaths in the hospitals, and a few in private practice.—On the 30th ult. but one case was reported in Montreal, which was in the hospital, and on the 31st, four—3 in private practice, and one in the hospital. In Upper Canada it still rages and has broken out among the soldiers of York Garrison.

Three Dutch vessels have been seized, in Philadelphia, for having brought out more passengers than the law permits. In one case the circumstances are worth noticing.—The passengers are eight more than the legal number. Three of these are Dutchmen, who say that they enlisted in the Dutch marines, deceived by the recruiting officer into the belief that he was to send them out as emigrants to America. When they discovered the trick, they deserted and, with the aid of a friend on board, got into the ship secretly, and were not detected till she had been at sea a fortnight. The others are Shetland fishermen; an elderly man, with two sons and two nephews, most of them having wives and families at home. They were taken up, as men in distress, several leagues from shore; having been blown out by a gale which their boat could not resist. As there appears no reason to doubt these facts, the vessel will probably be speedily liberated.—*Phil. papers.*

We are informed that yesterday, while the ship Washington, from Liverpool, was coming up the lower bay, in tow of the steamboat Hercules, the revenue cutter wishing to board her, threw out her launch for that purpose, but the ship not leaving to, the officer did not succeed in the attempt. The cutter then fired three blank cartridges in the direction of the ship, but she shewed no disposition to slacken her speed. The cutter then fired a shot from her long pivot gun, which cut away the ship's fore sheet, and shot the hat off of a steerage passenger, but fortunately no person was injured. The ship then hove to, and hostilities terminated.

We were quite amused the other day with an answer given by a green looking chap to several boys who were standing around him. He said, "What looks the most like half a cheese?" They immediately set their wits to work. Some guessed the moon, others a grindstone split open, but finally gave it up. "Fly, you damned chowder-heads, it's the other half, don't you know."

Unprecedented Speed.—The new steam boat "Patrie Henry," built in Baltimore, to run between Norfolk and Richmond, is now in the line, and performed the distance (145 miles) on Tuesday last, in 7 hours and 43 minutes, stoppage deducted.—*Balt. Post.*

APPOINTMENTS.

A Public controversy will take place in Montville next Meeting house on doctrinal topics, a week from next Sunday between Dr. E. Stevens, and Elder Hutchins.

Dr. D. Fobes will preach next Sunday in Mount Vernon.

Br. Z. Thompson is expected to preach next Sunday in Saccarappa.

Br. Joseph Stoddard will preach in West Livermore next Sunday.

Br. E. Wellington will preach in Belgrade next Sunday.

Br. N. C. Fletcher will preach in Thomaston on the 3d Sunday in this month; in Lisbon on the 4th Sunday, and in Bristol on Sunday the 30th inst.

Br. George Bates will preach in Norway a week from next Sunday.

The Editor will preach in Winthrop next Sunday.

Dr. Seth Stetson will preach in East Minot on Sunday next.

Br. J. K. Fulmer will preach in Allion on Sunday next.

Br. D. Fobes will preach in Readfield in a week from next Sunday.

Br. Moses McFarland will preach in Vassalborough on Sunday next.

Br. S. Farrar will preach in the Town house in Unity on the 3d Sunday in this month.

The Penobscot Association of Universalists will hold its annual Session in Dexter on the second Wednesday and Thursday, being the 10th and 11th of October.

MARRIED.

In Augusta, on Wednesday last, by Rev. Benjamin Tappan, His Excellency SAMUEL E. SMITH, Governor of this State, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Hon. H. W. Fuller. Also, by the same, DANIEL WILLIAMS, Esq., Counsellor at Law, to Miss HANNAH BRIDGE, daughter of Hon. James Bridge.

In Foxcroft, in the Bond, Esq. of Sebec, to Miss Rachel Pratt, of Foxcroft.

In Norridgewock, Henry Tucker, Esq. of Saco, to Miss Louisa Bond, daughter of Capt. Wm. Bond.

In Dover, Mr. John Gates, of Worcester, Mass. to Miss Lettie Burr.

In Lynn, by Rev. Rev. Bishop Griswold, Mr. Ambrose Carlton, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Mary Ann Dow, daughter of the late Dr. James Gardner.

In Portland, Mr. William W. Woodbury to Miss Octavia Kidder.

DIED.

In Baltimore, after 12 hours illness, of cholera, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Peter Edes, aged 74, formerly of Augusta, Me.

In Frederick, Md. Rev. Samuel Know, aged 75, for many years President of the Baltimore College.

In Hallowell, John Arthur, son of Mr. John D. Lord, aged 17.

In Bangor, William Foster Williamson, only son of Hon. Wm. D. Williamson, and a member of the present Senate of Maine, aged 18.

In Palmyra, widow Miriam Shaw, consort of Sam'l Shaw, Esq. late of Newport, aged 83.

In Dixmont, Albert Chick, aged 20.

In Gorham, Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barber, aged 21.

In Norridgewock, Dea. John Clark, aged 80.

In Thomaston, Capt. Hance Hyler, aged 42.—Mr. William Miller, son of Joel Miller, Esq. wardens of the State Prison, aged 21.—Mrs. Betsey, wife of Oliver Crawford, aged 28.

In Fairfield, Dr. John C. Friese, aged 45.

In Orono, August 27, of Consumption Mr. John A. Mathews, aged 27.—The 25th, Lucretia, wife of John Renwick, Esq. and daughter of Park Holland, Esq. aged 43.

It rarely falls to our lot to record the deaths of two in the same neighborhood, so unusually beloved and lamented by all acquainted with them, as those of Mr. Mathews and Mrs. Renwick. I believe it is the common expression of all who knew them that they were two of the most worthy in the circle in which they moved. Their lives will be severely felt by their relatives and friends, and by society at large; particularly that of Mrs. Renwick, as a mother; for she was a bright voucher of the truth and worth of the Christian religion—both enjoying a lively faith and strong confidence in God the Saviour of the lost.

Of the particulars of the death, and the exercises of her mind during the distressing illness of Mrs. B. I know but little; hence it will not be expected I should do justice to her memory. Her funeral was attended on the 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and a pathetic discourse was delivered to a large collection of friends and relatives from 1 Cor. xxix. 20-31. Of Mr. Mathews I may speak more particularly. By trade he was a Cabinet-maker, and formerly of the firm of Mathews & Holland of this village. In this occupation he was a diligent and scientific workman. It may be said with a good deal of truth, that his workmanship, as a mechanic, is an infallible index to his character as a man and Christian, goodness, simplicity and faithfulness united. Some less than a year ago, finding his health declining, and being unable to work at his trade, he concluded to withdraw from his connection in business, and accordingly did. And last winter, for the benefit of his health he went to the West Indies; but returned without any material improvement. From this time to the hour of his departure, he gradually wasted away under the gnawing tooth of the fell disease, which had fastened its deadly fangs on his vitals. His sun has set at noon, but it was a cloudless day, and we trust it will rise in the morning of the resurrection full of effulgence, glory and honor. During his sojourn, and while in the West Indies, notwithstanding the incurable disease under which he labored, the many natural curiosities he collected, and the large share of instructive observations he gleaned, evince he had genius, mind and intelligence, and prove he was no idle, senseless traveller.

In his religious sentiments Mr. M. was what every one should be, liberal, independent and improving; though I believe he did not profess himself to be a Universalist; still he was such in his social habits and intercourse with men. In one word, he was no sectarian, but a Christian in the primitive sense of the word. The only opportunity the writer of this notice had of conversing with him during his sickness, was about ten days previous to his death, and he deeply regrets that a pressure of business deprived him of this

benefit of being at his couch during the lingering and distressing season, and especially of being present as his faithful close; for there might have been learned a lesson of mortality, that the turmoil of busy life never instructs. There is majesty and the teachings of eternity in such death-bed scenes as his was. At the time of this conversation, he expressed great resignation of soul, and a strong confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God and seemed to consider every thing right and as it should be; but still he appeared to regret that he was no more resigned and blessed with the love and presence of his Father in heaven. "Sometimes," said he, "I do not feel so easily as I could wish, the presence of God; but I have no reason to mourn; God is good." His mind remained unimpaired to the very last. Even after the cold finger of death had touched him with its icy chills, he noted its progress, and observed to the friends around him, "I am going." In the midst of this wreck of nature, as evidence of the strength and energy of his mind, I here subjoin a specimen or two of his addresses to each of his brothers and sisters—nine or ten, I believe, in number—preparing each with an appropriate text of scripture, instructing the whole, severally, on the blank leaves of some pocket bible, which had been purchased for the purpose, at his request, and which he gave directions to be given them after his decease, as the dying testimony of his affection and love. This was done but a day or two before his death. The first is to his brother, who is now on a voyage to the Indies.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Dear William, should you return to your native land you will not see your brother John; but I leave you this little book, as the richest legacy I can bestow with the hope that you may one day meet in heaven. Presented by your dying brother, J. A. Mathews.

His funeral was attended on the 23, when some very good remarks were offered by Rev. Mr. Fisk from that question in the xiv. chap. and 14 verse of Job, "What a man die shall he live again?"

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.—Sailed, sch's Lucy, Baker, Dennis; Helen, Hows, Boston.

Thursday, Sept. 6.—Sailed, sloop Experiment, Weeks, Boston.

Friday, Sept. 7.—Arrived, sch's Nature, Vincent, Boston.

Saturday, Sept. 8.—Arrived, sch's Warrington, Weeks, Wait, New-Haven; Louisa, Essex; Samuel, Gay, Boston; Polly, Baker, Yarmouth; sloop Henrietta, Perry, Sandwich; Meteor, Perry, Sandwich; Nancy-Haven, Philmore, do; Deborah, Perry, do; Amelia, Gray, do.

Sunday, Sept. 9.—Arrived, sch's Charles, Goldsmith, Manchester; Napoleon, Jewett, Boston; Eliza, Moore, Boston; Gerard, Cooper, Philadelphia.

Monday, Sept. 10.—Arrived, sch's Trumpet, Vinol, Manchester; Essex, Kingsley, Essex.

Sailed, sch's Superior, Nickerson, Dennis; Thomas, Crowell, Deighton.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.—Arrived, sloop Liberty, Perry, Sandwich; Commodore-Perry, Ellis, do.

Sailed, sch's Myra, Perry, Sandwich.

Paper-Mill for Sale.

FAVORABLE Subscriber wishing to close up his business offers for Sale his interest in the Paper-Mill in Gardiner, being one third of the Buildings, Machinery, Stock and Utensils. Terms reasonable. M. SPRINGER, JR.

Gardiner, September 7, 1832.

For Sale.

A FARM in Winthrop with two good two-story dwelling-houses, well finished and painted; four barns, a cider and other out-houses, pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of Winthrop village, where there are two meeting-houses, five stores, mills and mechanics of all kinds necessary for the convenience of the place. Said Farm is near the centre of the town, on the main road from the village to Augusta and within ten miles of the State line. It contains three hundred acres of good land, is well watered and well proportioned as to mowing, tillage, pasturing, orchard and wood-land; in good years for fruit it produces from two to three hundred bushels of the Roxbury and New-Berry Russets, besides many other kinds of summer, fall and winter fruit, which has been selected from the best orchards in the country. It may be conveniently divided to make two or three Farms. A part of the whole will be sold to accommodate purchasers; and, if wished, a long credit given for the most of the purchase money. The security is satisfactory. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS SELL, on the premises, or of Dr. ISSACHAR SELL, at Augusta.

Augusta, Aug. 11, 1832.

"Universalist Expositor."

AS the "UNIVERSALIST EXPOSITOR" has been finally given over, by its former company of Proprietors, (its subscription being discontinued by our weekly papers,) the subscribers have formed a new company with the hope of reviving the work.—They will continue it, under the title of the

EXPOSITOR.

AND
Universalist Review; which will be published in the same form, and at the same periods as the Expositor heretofore has been, and on similar paper, with the same size page and type, and at the same price, though the number of its pages will be somewhat increased.

To those acquainted with the former Expositor, it may be sufficient to say that we aim at following out the plan originally drawn for that work; with one addition, however, which we trust will increase its value; we mean, the department of Review. That we must maintain the character of the publication as high, at least as its former standard, we are well aware, unless we would forfeit the patronage which our brother Editors and several of our Associations have, especially of late, extended towards it. To their continued favor we humbly commend the undertaking.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

It will consist chiefly of—
Explanations of Scriptural Phrases and Subjects;
Dissertations on points of Biblical Literature;
Critical Interpretations of Texts;
Expositions, both argumentative and historical, of Religious Truth, in general;
Reviews of such important Works as may be deemed specially interesting to Universalists;
A General Review of the present state of our Doctrine and Denomination, in this country, and as far as practicable, in other countries.

Sebastian Streeter,
Hosias Bulton, 2d,
Thomas Whittemore,
Wait & Dow,
George W. Bazin, } Proprietors.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Expositor and Universalist Review will appear in Numbers of 72 octavo pages each, once in two months; i. e. on the 1st of November, January, March, May, July and September; making at the end of the year an octavo volume of 432 pages.

II. It will be printed on fine paper and elegant type. The Numbers as delivered to subscribers, stitched in handsome printed covers. A Title Page, Table of Contents, and Index of Subjects, at the end of the year.

III. Price \$2 per annum—payable on receipt of the second Number.

Subscriptions and Communications received (post paid) by either of the Proprietors, or at the Trummet and Universalist Magazine Office, No. 40, Cornhill, Boston.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED, for a few weeks at least, a steady, faithful Girl to do household work. Good wages will be given. Apply to the Editor or Publishers of this paper.

Augusta, August 24, 1832.

Seidlitz, Rochelle & Soda Powders,
For sale at D. H. MIRICK & Co's.

Staff Uniform.

The Subscriber has for Sale a Brigade Staff Officer's Uniform complete, with Sword, Brass Pistols, holsters, Bridle, Martingale and Leopard-skin Saddle cloth, which he will sell low.

H. D. HOSKINS.
Gardiner, August 13, 1832.

From the Columbian Star.
"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."
 BY WILLIS G. CLARK.

It is in vain!—it is in vain,
For earth's ephemeral joys to live!—
Its transports darken into pain!—
Its flowers, once dead, can ne'er revive!
And from the sad and varied past
One lesson only may we gleam—
That joy is too dear to last—
That sorrow clouds its brightest scenes!

Life! 'tis a waste, where storm and gloom,
Are gathering up from memory's cell,—
Where gales disperse the wide insatiable tomb,
And fierce diseases daily sweep the dead;
Oh, turn, thy will should the spirit cling,
Unto this cold and dull domain,
Since life hath but one golden spring—
One morn—that ne'er returns again.

Why should we love to linger here
Where baseless dreams are only known
When Faith with vision calm and clear,
Can glance to God's eternal throne?
For rather, let the fetters break!
And keep our souls that brighter shore
Where saints their melodious anthems wake,
And eagle-like cares are felt no more!

SKILFUL MANAGEMENT.
Anecdote of Emmet.—Some years ago, a **Arneyman** saddler in N. York, who by his industry and economy, had accumulated a few hundred dollars in money, resolved to establish himself in business, in an adjacent village. After securing a situation suitable for a shop, he returned to the city, with about \$200 to purchase his stock. He put up at one of the public houses, kept by N——W——, and confiding in the integrity of the landlord, put the money into his hands for safe keeping, till he should call for it. He then traversed the city in search of a favorable chance to purchase his stock, and after finding one that suited him, he returned to his quarters and called for his money. "Your money," said the landlord, "you have got no money into my hands." He had no evidence of the fact, and finding all his efforts to induce his host to give up the money were fruitless, the desponding and indigent saddler repaired to Mr. Emmet's council. After hearing a statement of the facts, and taking such measures as satisfied him that the saddler was a man of the strictest integrity, he rebuked him for putting his money into such hands, without evidence, "but," said he, "if you will do as I tell you, I will obtain your money for you." The saddler very readily promised a strict obedience to his directions.—"Well," said Emmet, "go back to the landlord, and tell him, when no one is present, that you owe him an apology—that you have found your money and was mistaken in supposing that you put it into his hands—you will then return to me."—The saddler did so, and the landlord expressed great satisfaction that the saddler had discovered his mistake.

Mr. Emmet then gave the saddler \$200 and told him to go and deposit it in the hands of the landlord; but before you enter the house, procure some gentleman of respectability, to go in and call for a glass of beer and request him then to take his seat and carelessly pass away the time in reading the news, &c. till you arrive.— You will then enter the room, and in his presence, tell the landlord you now wish him to take the \$200 for safe keeping till you call for it." This done, the saddler again returned to Mr. E. who directed him to continue his lodgings at the same house for two days, and be regular at his meals; and then, when no other person is present, tell the landlord you will take your money. This the saddler did, and the unsuspecting landlord without hesitation immediately refunded the money, which the saddler restored to Mr Emmet, who directed him to take a good witness with him and go and demand the \$200— which you delivered into his hands for safe keeping, in presence of the gentleman who called for the beer.

The saddler accordingly proceeded to the house, in company with another gentleman and demanded his money. "Your money," said the astonished landlord, "I have just handed it to you." "No, sir," replied the saddler, "I have not received my money, and if you refuse to deliver it to me I shall take measures to obtain it." The landlord dared him to "do his best," and Mr. Emmet immediately instituted a suit against him in favor of the saddler. The landlord, finding himself outwitted, paid over the money, with about \$20 cost.

Ancient Grandeur of Mediterranean Africa.—This region, which is now covered with thick darkness, and left so far behind in all the arts and attainments which exalt and adorn human nature, had, at that early period, taken the lead in these very particulars of all other nations. It included Egypt and Carthage, which, as the first seats of government and commerce, were the admiration of the ancient world. In the patriarchal ages, when Scripture his-

tory represents the Mesopotamian Plain, the scene of the future empires of Babylon and Assyria, as little more than a wide and open common, Egypt appears regularly organized, and forming a great and powerful kingdom; and when Greece was under the tumultuous sway of a multitude of petty chieftains, Homer already celebrates the hundred gates of Thebes, and mighty hosts which, in warlike array, issued from them to battle. Egypt was illustrious, also, among the ancients as producing the first elements of learning and abstract science; the first approach to alphabetical writing by hieroglyphic emblems; the first great works in sculpture, painting, and architecture; and travellers even now find that country covered with magnificent monuments, erected at an era when the faintest dawn of science had not yet illumined the regions of Europe.—While Egypt was thus pre-eminent in science and art, Carthage equally excelled in commerce and the wealth which it produces; by means of which she rose to such a degree of power as enabled her to hold long suspended, between herself and Rome, the scales of universal empire.—In that grand struggle Carthage sunk amid a blaze of expiring glory, while Egypt, after having passed through many ages of alternate splendor and slavery, was also, at length, included in the extended dominion of Rome. Yet, though all Mediterranean Africa thus merged into a province of the Roman world, it was still an opulent and enlightened one, boasting equally with others its sages, its saints, its heads and fathers of the church, and exhibiting Alexandria and Carthage on a footing with the greatest cities of the Empire.—*Cabinet History of "Adventures &c. in Africa."*

We make the following extracts from Mr. Fessenden's Address before the Charlestown, (Mass.) Temperance Society.

'The path of life is beset with monsters menacing destruction to pilgrims journeying through time to eternity. Some of these foes to Mankind are best encountered single-handed, and against others it may be most expedient to form alliances. Drinking to excess generally originates in social indulgences, and is one of the excrescences of *good fellowship*—It has its origin in *society*, and may, perhaps, be best encountered by *societies*. It was introduced by *fashion*, and may be expelled by being rendered *unfashionable*. If those who take the lead in the community set their faces against it in concert, they may frown it into non-existence, and without any coercive measures, extinguish the most formidable pest that ever ravaged the realms of humanity.'

"The difference between excess in eating, and drinking of distilled or fermented liquors, is marked by the following, among other lines of distinction. The one is the *abuse of a good thing*—and the other is the *use of a bad thing*. In the former case we take too much *food*, in the latter case we swallow more or less *poison*. Aliment should be taken with moderation, alcohol, however mixed, disguised, diluted or compounded, should not be taken at all.

‘The causes of the late universal, and present too general use of intoxicating liquors, deserve investigation; not merely as a matter of curiosity and philosophical speculation, but for the purpose of their counteraction. These causes have been partly physical and partly moral, and almost as powerful as their effects are pernicious. Indeed the appetite for intoxicating liquors, being as unnatural as it is de-

ling liquors, being as unnatural as it is deleterious, requires powerful means for its creation and establishment. No man ever became attached to strong drink, the germ of disease, the essence of madness, the elixir of death, without efforts, which if they were of a proper character and properly directed would have led to useful and honorable attainments, and placed their possessor in the highest stations in society. "Intemperance," said a respectable coadjutor, "requires an apprenticeship as much as law or physic; and a man can no more become intemperate in a month than he can become a lawyer or a physician in a month." The child must be sedulously trained in the way he should *not* go, or he can never become addicted to a vice which metamorphoses a man to a monster, destitute of cast; and entitled to no standing among created beings. In order that the vitiated appetite which revels on poison may be acquired, it has been customary to begin with the infant. It must have its doses of paragoric, peppermint, and other cordials, and it will be unusually fortunate if it escapes the emptyings of glasses of toddy, and the dregs of mugs of flip, and other residuary messes from divers cups of abominations. Sour cider and perhaps strong beer, as soon as the little sufferer can be prevailed on to swallow them, are administered without mercy, by the tender assiduosities of the nurse, and the gentle hand of parental affection. The child, thus trained, overcomes its natural aversion to intoxicating drinks; and at length acquires such a habit of sipping from alcohol, that he will quaff with delight the most nauseous mixture if that exhilarating substance composes one of its ingredients.

"As soon as our stripling begins to seek society, and to aspire to distinction among his associates, he is taught that drinking is a requisite of fashion, and an indication of manhood. Should he refuse to "toss off" his glass in turn, and swallow a low bumper in token of his approbation of every toast, song or sentiment, which is elicited by incipient inebriation, at a friendly "high go," he is stigmatized as

vulgar and ill bred—no more fit for gentlemen's company than if he had refused to fight a duel, made an unskillful move in whist, or neglected to pick up a lady's fan, dropped on purpose to give him a chance for displaying his gallantry. In this way, and from these causes, what were denominated the "*higher circles*," as well as the lower walks in *society*, were little better than schools of sensuality, in which young men of ardent minds and quick perceptions, possessed of what has been called *temperament of genius*, are most inevitably and thoroughly contaminated.⁷

Of all the bold and gigantic works, that were ever conceived by the mind of man, that of the Tunnelling of the Thames River, is one of the most noble and useful, and in any other age, than the present, would have been looked upon as the wild dream of a visionary enthusiast; and such is the boldness and magnitude of the undertaking, that very many well informed persons, have their doubts, whether it will ever be completed, believing that like the town of Babel, it will be an everlasting record of the folly and madness of man.— But they who suppose this great work will be suffered to remain in its present unfinished state, very much mistake the nature of that spirit of enterprise, and perseverance, which for centuries has characterized the English Nation; her political situation, for the last two or three years, has been unfavorable for the prosecution of so great and expensive an undertaking.

The entrance to the Tunnel, is nearly opposite the London Docks. You descend to the mouth, by a commodious winding stair case. The two Tunnels for passing and repassing, run parallel with each other. Both are finished, as far as the middle of the river, and brilliantly lighted with oil gas. The Tunnel, when completed, will not be quite half a mile in length. We had the pleasure of visiting it in company, with Mr. N. J. Brunel, the projector of the work. Mr. B. is a native of France, and a gentleman of great scientific celebrity. From him we learned the particulars of the dreadful accident that suspended the operations.— They had bored too near the bed of the river, which breaking through, drowned

nearly all the workmen, and filled the Tunnel with mud and water. By great labor, and expense, they succeeded in stopping the break, and clearing it out. Many are of an opinion, that it never can be completed, by Mr. Brunnel's system of Tunneling, which is by boring out the earth and supporting the top, by immense copper arches; the apprehension appears to be, that the river may break through, before the arches can be placed, so as to sustain the great weight above. We were informed, that an American, now residing in London, had invented a plan of Tunneling, which was supposed to obviate all the difficulties of Mr. Brunel's.—It would be not a little singular, if the great Thames Tunnel, which was commenced by a Frenchman, should be finished by an American. So it is, that Yankee genius and enterprise is to be found in every quarter of the globe. A. L. G.

Columbus, August 23, 1832.

A writer in the Port Carbon Gazette continues his essays on gardening; his latest is on the subject of the Grape.— This interesting subject is less thought of than becomes our citizens generally. We subjoin one paragraph from the Port Carbon writer:

"The vine must always be predestinated—the cultivator may have its growth exactly planned for a number of years:—there is no difficulty in this, when the nature of the plant is well understood, and there is less labor in its cultivation than would be supposed by those not familiar with it."

A grape vine may be directed to almost any point and almost any distance.—We visited the house of a friend a few days since, who was fond of cultivating the grape, but had, as it would seem to others less interested in the pursuit, no convenience for the purpose. The yard attached to his dwelling was but a few feet square, and the sun never darted its rays upon its moist brick pavement, nor was the area enlarged above, even to the top of his house, three stories high. He however, "planted a vine," it came up, he trimmed it, coaxed it, directed and *drew* it in a straight trunk until it attained the height of FIFTY THREE FEET, level with the trellace of his house. He then gave it a horizontal direction, and permitted the branches to shoot out, which they did kindly; and after covering an arbor extending over the whole roof of the building they produced grapes enough to make some excellent wine. Grape vines may be raised by every housekeeper in this city, whether there is or is not a yard to the building. In Spain, we are told that housekeepers who lack room on the earth remember that *ground rent* is cheap in the air, and they accordingly put down a vine cutting in the cellar and direct it upward through the cellar window, to the roof of the house.—*U. S. Gazette.*

LEAD CANNON. We learn from the Galena Gazette, that leaden guns have been cast for the defence of a stockade at Col. Wm. S. Hamilton's, on the Pick-a-ton-e-ka, thirty miles east of that town, as no iron or brass pieces were to be obtained. The resort was had to ingenuity, and the leaden pieces were found to be well fitted for the object desired.

DEATH OF BRANT.—The Western Mercury contains the following brief obituary notice: "Died, at the Mohawk village, near Brantford, John Brant, Esq. Chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, and son of the gallant Chieftain, who distinguished himself so nobly in the revolutionary and late wars. Mr. Brant was an accomplished gentleman, and died sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances of the first respectability."

The cause of the death of this chief is not mentioned. He was very generally known as meriting the character above given him, and his loss will be felt by many. He was educated in England. Most readers will remember his correspondence with the poet Campbell, in vindication of his father's memory, from the charge of cruelty attached to it in Gertrude of Wyoming. An attempt was made, but abandoned, to implicate Capt. Brant as being consulted during the Morgan transaction, by the abductors. But it was found that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He lies left behind him an unsullied and enviable reputation.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Accidents.—An accident happened in Burke County, N. C. in the first part of August.—David Balew, Standifer Rhodes and others were out with their rifles, in what they term "still hunting" deer. The hunt was persisted in, until about sun-down, when Balew, in moving from or through the bushes, was mistook by Rhodes for the object of their pursuit, who immediately fired his rifle; the bullet from which entered the right collar bone of Balew and made an aperture in the chest and passed posterior to the back bone, and lodged under the point of the left shoulder blade. Dr. Scheiffelin was called, and dressed the wound, which was considered highly dangerous. —At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 20th ult. a party of gentlemen were amusing themselves by galloping round the new race course, when the horse of John W. Edwards suddenly bolted from the path and dashed his rider against a tree with such violence that he was instantly killed. Mr. Edwards was a respectable and industrious young man. He was from South Carolina where his parents still reside. —Four fine horses, attached to one of the Germantown stages took fright in Philadelphia. —The stage came in contact with a pile of lumber and capsized, and dashed the only passenger, a small boy, who was holding the reins, upon the pavement, with trifling injury and a deal of fright. The horses and forewheels here parted company with the rest of the establishment, and ran foul of a milk wagon and made sad work of it injuring all the horses materially, and one or more fatally.

Disgraceful Exposure. Two young men of very respectable appearance, named Wm. Myers and Chs. Burk, were brought before the Mayor charged with being a part of a numerous gang, who have for some time past infested Franklin Square in the evening, in which delightful promenade they have been in the habit of insulting respectable females in the most gross and shameful language, using obscene words, writing indecencies on the fences and benches, and otherwise conducting themselves so as to drive decent women from the Square. The mayor, in addressing himself to these young men, expressed his astonishment and indignation at discovering that they were the sons of respectable men, so educated as to lead their friends to look for a very different course of conduct from them. He stated it to be his determination to punish them to the utmost extent of the law; and, turning to the reporters at the desk, requested that the names of these two, with all others who might hereafter be detected, should be published in every newspaper, that those who suffer by their unmanly conduct, as well as others, might know who were the perpetrators of these outrages. In addition to the arrest of these two, such steps are in train as will lead to the arrest of all others.—*Phil. Sat. Bul.*

Melancholy Accident.—The Newburyport Herald states that on Wednesday morning, a company of persons started in two, wherries from that town to visit Plum Island, on an excursion of pleasure. On board one of the boats were Mr. Isaac G. Noyes, baker, and Mr. John Hardy, with nine females. When about a half mile distant from Plum Island Bridge, in the "Gut," the sail jibing suddenly the wherry was capsized. Five of the passengers clung to the boat; the rest were left floating on the surface. The other boat directed by Mr. John Thurlow, was immediately but on shore near by; and he having landed his companions, returned to the rescue of the persons exposed. He was however too late to save them all; a child of Mr. Noyes, named Elizabeth, aged 3 years, and Elizabeth daughter of Capt. Joseph L. Colby, aged, 16 being drowned.

The following account exhibits an instance of inhumanity, seldom met with:—

"The Cross River stage on the road from that place to East Chester, Va. on Thursday last, in attempting to pass a line of carriages forming a funeral procession, overturned and containing two ladies, one of which was severely injured. Although aware of the mischief he had occasioned, the driver was about to continue on his course to the imminent hazard of others in the procession, until some of his passengers insisted upon his stopping at least to testify some concern if not to render assistance. No sooner however were the passengers alighted and engaged in soothing the afflicted horse, and affording such aid as it was in their power to the ladies, than the *man* (if so he may be called) drove off at a brisk rate, and made it necessary for his passengers to exert their utmost to overtake him. So far from exhibiting any of the common feelings of our nature he replied to the caution for the future 'Let them keep out of my way or I will overturn them again.'

Breaking Jail.—Two persons lately escaped from the Schenectady jail. They were arrested on Saturday, in the town of Burn, by Mr. Eldad Worcester, who expected that they were the culprits from some expressions made by them which he overheard while they were in a quarrel. They have been brought to Albany, and are now in jail. It is well to mention by way of novelty, that on the previous night, they lodged at the house of Sheriff Gallup, in Burn. He did not know them and they probably did not know him.

The East India Company's Wrought-iron Steam-vessel.—A steam-vessel has just been completed for the Hon. East India Company, which is built of wrought iron, under the superintendence of Lieut. Johnson. She has been built by Messrs. Maudslay & Co., the celebrated engineers who furnish the steam apparatus for the Government steam packets, at their wharf in the Belvidere-road, near Westminster bridge. This extraordinary steamer is intended for towing vessels on the river Ganges; it is, however, not yet decided whether, after she is launched, she will be taken to pieces and sent out in one of the Company's ships, or whether she will be taken into a dock, and a vessel of large dimensions built purposely so as to enclose her, to bear her to her destination. The whole of the vessel is built of iron, with the exception of her deck, which is of plank; she is flat-bottomed; the iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, which is riveted together by curiously contrived rivets on an improved method. Her length is 125 feet, and she is about 24 feet in breadth, and 11 feet between decks. The number of rivets used in building this vessel is upwards of 30,000, and it is expected that she will not draw more than one foot 11 inches water. The steamboats at present used on the Ganges are found not to answer, on account of some worm which eats into the wood, and in a few years destroys them. This has led to the determination to build iron steamboats. She has been seven months building, and lately 300 men have been employed upon her; and when her steam-engine is on board, with all the apparatus and the fittings-up, it is computed that she will have cost £20,000. Although the cost is immense, yet, from the durability of the material, there is but little doubt that the Company will be gainers in the end. Her steam-engine is 60 horse power, and the interior will be fitted up with every convenience in a very handsome manner; the sides are painted black, with white streaks, and altogether she has a very light and elegant appearance. Yesterday the workmen commenced the preparations for launching her; and on Saturday next this extraordinary vessel will be launched—the first iron steamboat that ever floated on old Father Thames.

THE subscriber has made an additional improvement in his reaction water wheel which makes it more simple in its construction and easily kept in repair, which he now offers for sale in single rights, or in districts, to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts that more labor can be performed with a given water power by his wheel, than by any other wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the best wheel it having been found by actual experiment, to perform twice the labor of the tub wheel placed in the same situation, being on a perpendicular shaft, no gearing is necessary in its application to grist mills and other machinery; it is peculiarly adapted to small streams with moderate head of water, and is but little affected by back water. The wheel and shaft are both of cast iron, and of course, very durable.

The wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. Jas. Bridge, Augusta, Me. where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES TURNER

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1820.
I hereby certify that I have lately erected a grist mill in Augusta with two run of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, and the other by Turner's Improved Reacting Wheel; the reacting wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proved itself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel.

JAMES BRIDGE.

I hereby certify that during the time I was making preparations for erecting a grist mill in North Salem, I examined quite a number of grist mills moved by several different kinds of wheels, among which was Turner's Patent Reacting Wheel; from the appearance I was decidedly of the opinion that it was preferable to any other—without hesitation I caused three of Turner's wheels to be put in operation in my mill. It has proved equal to my expectations in every respect.

JOHN SMITH.
Dec-16-14 F-4 16 1832 1013

Readfield, Feb. 10, 1852.

THE subscriber is manufacturing several thousand dollars' worth of FISK & HINKLEY'S IMPROVED BRICK MACHINES, to put in operation the present season—which may be purchased of the subscriber at Eastin's Hotel in Hallowell, Whittier's in Portland, Brown's in Augusta, or at his house in East Livermore, and delivered at either of those places, on short notice.

Said Machines are sold on liberal terms, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended.

JOB HASKELL

June 22 1822 26-1

HOLMES & ROBBINS respectfully give notice to the public, that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by CALVIN WING, next door above the factory; where they manufacture all kinds of machinery at short notice.

They feel confident that by strict attention to their business, they can give complete satisfaction to their employers.

Screws of cast or wrought iron, patterns for castings—Presses of any description, and machinery of any kind constructed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he has just put in operation a labor saving machine which will be found of great utility to those who are engaged in building. It is now in operation in Gardiner, and is capable of being worked by steam or water power. The Agent of the Patent right has visited the State for the purpose of disposing of the rights for Maine and New Hampshire. He may be found at Perkins' Hotel in Gardiner, and invites Joiners and others who may wish to purchase rights for towns, counties, or for the State, to call and see it in operation.

H. RECKER.

N. B. Boards and Plank Planed on very reasonable terms if application is made soon.
Gardiner, August 21, 1832.

SAMUEL CROWELL has taken the rooms recently occupied by Mr. Williamson (over Mr. L. L. Macomber's Hat Store) where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its branches; and hopes by punctuality, and the strictest *personal* attention to business to merit and obtain a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. CUTTING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Gardiner, August 14, 1832. 29

History of Maine.
JUST published and for sale by WM. PALMER, the
History of the State of Maine from its first discovery, A. D. 1602 to the separation, A. D. 1820, by
Wm. D. Williamson, in 2 vols. octavo.

FOR sale at this office, a good Super-royal Lever Press, called the New-England Press, to be sold for want of employment, having just purchased one of a larger size. It will be sold *very low*.
Geddes, August, 1832

BOARDING.
SIX gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated by
WM. STARRETT, next door north of Perkins'
Hotel. Gardiner, Sept. 4, 1892.

WANTED A GIRL to do the work in a small family. Inquire at this office.